Jack's face whitened. Perhaps it was the uncertain fire-light which distorted his features into a look of pain.

"Folly," he said, gravely, "if I thought for an instant that you took any pleasure in listening to the impertinent flattery of a man whom you are bound not to recognize by every consideration of honor and patriotism, I would—" He stopped and bit his lip, realizing his mistake, and perhaps all that it had cost him.

Folly turned and confronted him with blazing eyes and glowing cheeks. "That is enough, sir," she said, extending her hand in a dignified little gesture of command. "Spare me the shock of a threat. Although a man whose acquaintance I am bound to reject 'by every consideration of honor and patriotism,' I hardly think that Captain Neville would use such language toward any woman whom he pretended to respect."

"I cannot take back my words," returned Jack, haughtily.

"It would be useless, sir." She dropped him a low courtesy, and straightened herself with a cruel little smile of conscious power.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN AUTUMN FANCY.

"SWEET day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky;"
So quaint George Herbert sang of Spring
In verse "where sweets compacted lie."

O happy pair, bright earth, glad sky,
Whose wedding song was sung you then,
I fancy that you sometimes sigh
To live your honey-moon again.

You love this tranquil wedded bliss,
Each in the other made complete;
Yet tell me, do you never miss
The spring-time thrill of rapture sweet?

Is Love's glad story not all told?
Has it a dearer charm for you
Than in sweet wooing days of old?
Have April wishes all come true?

O tell a wistful, wondering maid
Is coming June the charm of May?
Or does the Spring half wish delayed
The perfect, crowning bridal day?

A. V. B.

YELLOW-FEVER.

WHILE readers of the daily papers are anxiously scanning their columns for every item of news regarding the ravages of the yellow-fever in Jacksonville, they are also asking where does this pestilence come from? what are its causes? what the preventives? and how can it be successfully combated? The answers come in the shape of theories and personal experiences that are so strangely contradictory and so widely at variance with each other as to establish the fact that while much is believed, little or nothing is absolutely known, concerning the dread disease. It is believed to have been imported from Africa, and to be indigenous to this continent. It is known to have been epidemic as far north as Quebec, as far south as Montevideo, as far east as Spain, and as far west as Mexico. It is endemic between Charleston on the north, Rio Janeiro on the south, the Barbadoes on the east, and Tampico on the west. Within this area it is perpetually present at one point or another. It is known to have prevailed in Central America in 1596, and among the Indians of New England in 1618.

Many of the best authorities strenuously deny that yellow-fever is indigenous to the United States, and declare every recorded case to have been the direct result of importation. It is certain that the majority of cases can be thus traced, as in the present instance. Jacksonville gets the fever from Tampa, Tampa got it from Key West, and Key West imported it from Havana, where it exists to a greater or less degree at all times.

On the other hand, equally eminent authorities cite cases of malignant yellow-fever appearing spontaneously in localities to which it could by no possibility have been transported from abroad. In his *Memoir on Contagion*, Dr. N. PORTER, of Baltimore, gives an example from his personal observation of a deadly epidemic of yellow-fever that swept through a valley in the interior of Pennsylvania during a season of intense heat and prolonged drought. It was traced directly to the numerous stagnant ponds scattered throughout the valley, which emitted a most offensive smell. The greatest mortality prevailed among those dwelling nearest these ponds.

In 1796 the United States troops stationed at Gallipolis, Ohio, were attacked with unmistakable yellow-fever accompanied with black vomit. The source of the malady was clearly traced to a large pond near the barracks. Several years before, an attempt had been made to fill this by felling trees into it and covering them with earth. This plan had been only partially executed, and under the fierce summer sun the quantity of black slimy water, filled with decomposing vegetable matter that was left, readily developed the germs of the disease. The first breeze blowing in the direction of the camp bore them upon its wings, and within ten days half the troops had died of yellow-fever. At that time Gallipolis was a new settlement, and absolutely cut off from communication with either Atlantic or Gulf ports.

Yellow-fever is undoubtedly the offspring of heat, humidity, and filth collected in cesspools, neglected vaults, alleys, yards, or accumulations of decaying animal and vegetable matter. Although all these conditions may be present, and the fever may fail to appear, while it may visit localities apparently free from them, it invariably proves true that among communities exposed to the disease the filthiest are the greatest sufferers. In the present instance, while Jacksonville, having had a year's warning of the approach of the disease, made strenuous efforts to purify herself and arrest the danger, there was one evil that there was not time to remove, and to it the present epidemic is undoubtedly largely due. For many years swampy places, streams, and areas of backwater from the river, within the city limits and beyond them, have been filled in with slabs and sawdust from the many saw-mills of the place. Through this vast accumulation of water-soaked vegetable matter, rapidly decaying beneath the heat of an almost tropic sun, much of which was built upon with houses occupied by the lowest and least cleanly of the city's inhabitants, an invitation to come was extended to the pestilence, and was accepted.

While yellow-fever is no respecter of persons, it carefully discriminates among those offered as its victims, and makes its earliest selections from among the intemperate, the panic-stricken, the overworked, those of bilious temperament, or whose systems are charged with malaria, the high livers, those who attempt to combat it by the use of drugs, and the unacclimated. The cheerful, temperate, moderate livers, whose bodies are sound, and whose minds are free from fear and anxiety, may, by observing the simplest sanitary rules, defy the pestilence almost with impunity. The rules for them to follow are: Abstain from alcohol in every form and from all manner of drugs, bathe frequently, eat moderately, remain in the open air as much as possible between sunrise and sunset, avoid the night air, and sleep high above the ground, for "Yellow Jack" often invades the first floor of a house, and finds it impossible to lift himself higher.

It has been established to the satisfaction of all who have made a careful study of the disease that yellow-fever is infectious but not contagious. A well person entering an infected district will probably contract the disease, but a victim of the fever, if removed to a healthful district, will not transmit the evil to those about him. He may die or may recover, but unless the atmospheric conditions surrounding him are favorable to the development of the fever, it will not spread beyond his bedside. Some of the Jacksonville refugees who have been so humanely received into Hendersonville, North Carolina, may have carried the fever germs in their systems to that point, and may die there, but the inhabitants of that salubrious town need have no apprehensions as to their own safety. Professor PROCTOR might have died in the Westminster Hotel; to remove him from it through the chill night air when his fever was at its height was to insure a fatal result; but his personal attendants were in no danger, nor were the other guests of the hotel.

This proposition has been proved over and over again in thousands of instances. In 1856 fourteen men who had been landed on Governor's Island, New York, from infected vessels escaped to the city, and visited in its most filthy and densely populated quarters. Nine of them died from yellow-fever, yet none of the citizens contracted the disease. During the terrible epidemic of 1878 in Memphis eight male nurses from other parts of the country were employed in the hospital at Camp Joe Williams, seven miles from the city. After a service of several weeks among patients in all stages of the fever they considered themselves proof against it, and five of them determined to go to the city, where they expected to obtain higher wages. They were fully warned of the danger attending this step, but went, and remained in the city several days. Then, finding no employment, they returned to camp. One of them died on the way back, and the other four died within a few days in the very hospital where they had nursed others. The three nurses who did not visit the city, but remained in camp during the entire epidemic, nursed and buried their companions, but were not attacked by the disease themselves.

Persons from the country and from non-infected districts of the city mingled in the camp with persons from the infected district, often occupying the same tents with them. In every case of this nature the former escaped entirely, while many of the latter died. The camp physicians who visited the city contracted the disease. Those who were equally constant in their ministrations to the sick in camp, and did not visit the city, enjoyed perfect immunity from it. A volume might be filled with the record of similar well-authenticated cases that prove yellow-fever to be non-contagious. If this information could only be spread broadcast over the country, and if panic-stricken communities could only be made to believe it, what an immense amount of suffering might be spared! Not only would the barbarity of shot-gun quarantines be mitigated, but many a refugee who is now refused an asylum in salubrious districts absolutely beyond reach of the fever would be entertained with profit to his hosts and benefit to himself.

In localities subject to the same physical and atmospheric conditions as that in which the pestilence has obtained a foothold non-intercourse with it cannot be enforced too strictly, though it can be done without that brutality which has too often proved itself akin to murder. Thus in all the Gulf States at the present time the establishment of quarantine against Jacksonville is eminently fitting and proper. At the same time there can be no suspicion of danger in allowing carloads of refugees to pass through these States toward the mountains of Tennessee, North Carolina, or Virginia, and the refusal to grant them an asylum on these salubrious heights can only be dictated by ignorance, cowardice, selfishness, or inhumanity.

Yellow-fever is subject to a law of periodicity, by which its epidemics reach a climax in from forty to sixty days, decline in the same ratio that they have advanced, and finally disappear without regard to climatic conditions or other influences. Thus in New Orleans in 1853 the climax of the epidemic was reached on its fifty-third day; in 1858, on the fifty-sixth day; in 1867, on the fifty-sixth day; and in 1878, on the fifty-seventh day. In Memphis it reached a climax in 1867 on the fortieth day; in 1873, on the fortieth day; and in 1878, on the forty-fourth day. The average duration of these epidemic was ninety days.

Terrible as the present situation in Jacksonville seems and really is, the fever there is, thus far, of a mild form as compared with that of other great epidemics of the same dread disease. Up to this date of writing the death rate is only about 1 in 8 of the cases reported. In New Orleans, in 1853, there were 29,020 cases and 8101 deaths, or 1 in 3.58, which was considered a low rate of mortality. The last epidemic of yellow-fever that visited New York city was in 1822. It broke out on July 10th in Rector Street, and ended November 5th. Such was the terror inspired by it that the entire business portion of the city was deserted. Merchants, insurance companies, and banks transferred their business to Greenwich village. There all the banks occupied temporary structures on one street, which, on that account, bears the name of Bank Street to this day. In the city the infected streets were barricaded, and no one was allowed to leave them. Owing to these harsh measures, and to ignorance of treatment of the disease, the death rate was very high—1 in 1.7, or 243 deaths out of 414 cases.

During the terrible epidemic of 1878 there were 17,600 cases in Memphis out of a population reduced by the exodus of all who could get away to about 19,500. Of these, 5150 died, the ratio of deaths to cases being 1 in 3.3. At that time four Memphis refugees died of the fever in New York, but no person contracted the disease from contact with them, and it did not spread.

The most devastating effects of this dread fever have been witnessed in the West Indies. Here, on the island of St. Lucia, in 1664, out of a population of 1500 soldiers, 1411 were killed by it, or 1 in 1.06 of the whole number. During the following year 200 out of 500 sailors died at the same place; and in 1666, after the island had been heavily regarrisoned, every man, woman, and child of its population of 5000 souls was swept away by the pestilence. In 1794, on the Windward and Leeward Islands, of an estimated population of 12,000 the fever destroyed 6012, or 1 in 2.

The comparatively low death rate in Jacksonville is doubtless due to the efforts taken to put the city in a good sanitary condition last year, to the determined and well-advised measures instituted by its Board of Health at the outset of the epidemic, and continued with unflagging energy, and to an increased knowledge of the nature of the disease and its proper treatment. Although the present situation is distressingly sad, even to those who contemplate it from a safe distance, and a thousandfold more so to the dwellers in the stricken city, it is not without its gleams of light. The brightest of these comes from the fact that the present promises to be the mildest of the great epidemics of yellow-fever on record, which would seem to show that we are learning how to wage war against the destroyer. With improved methods of municipal sanitation, the necessity for which is so sternly enforced by terrible lessons of yellow-fever, may not the time be near at hand when Southern cities will set the plague at defiance equally with their Northern sisters?

THE EPIDEMIC IN JACKSONVILLE.

THE winter butterflies, the sportsmen, and the carpet knights who are wont during "the season" to lounge upon the broad porches of the St. James and the Windsor, gazing leisurely and contentedly out upon the gay throng which gives life and color to the Park and the adjacent thoroughfares, would hardly recognize the Jacksonville of to-day. The city is there, to be sure, but all the life and gayety have gone out of it. A certain summer dullness always hangs about it, socially; but now its people have fled, and its business is completely paralyzed. Out of a total population of 35,000, less than 14,000 remain, according to the census recently taken by the Committee on Depopulation, and of these only about 3500 are whites. On July 31st the first case of yellow-fever was reported; in a bulletin issued a week later the Board of Health announced that the disease was rapidly assuming an epidemic form—and then the exodus began.

Although the municipal government still preserves its organization, Jacksonville is practically under the rule of the Citizens' Auxiliary Sanitary Association. The Finance Committee of this body receives all the funds at present being so generously given, and disburses them as directed by the Executive Committee; the Relief Committee has stations at various points from which it distributes supplies to the needy; sanitary guards do a sort of police duty; and in fact this association keeps an eye upon the welfare of the city in every direction.

Since the outbreak of the yellow-fever the number of new cases has averaged twenty-one daily, but has sometimes reached nearly one hundred. At first all patients were isolated; at present they are permitted to remain at their homes, the premises being marked by yellow flags. Those who cannot be properly attended at home are sent either to St. Luke's or to the Sand Hills Hospital. The former is in the eastern portion of the city, and was a private charity until turned over to the County Board of Health about a month ago; the latter is a group of temporary structures situated three miles north of the city in the pine forest. Our illustrations give an excellent idea of the two institutions.

The President of the Board of Health, Dr. NEAL MITCHELL, has proved himself in this emergency a physician of extraordinary executive ability. He is only thirty-two years old, a native of Jacksonville, a graduate of Amherst and of the Long Island and Bellevue Hospital Medical Colleges, and is now serving his sixth term as President of the Board.

Dr. J. D. FERNANDEZ, himself just recovering from a severe attack of yellow-fever, is in charge of St. Luke's. He is a native of Jacksonville, and received his medical education at the Richmond (Virginia) Medical College, carrying off the highest honor in the class of 1870—the gold medal—a distinction which other aspirants for it yielded with reluctance to a Florida "cracker."

At the Sand Hills, Dr. SOLLACE MITCHELL is in charge. He is a younger brother of the President, and a graduate of Harvard, having taken his medical degree at Bellevue, and afterward spending nearly two years in the famous hospital of that name. He is meeting with marked success in his treatment of the dread disease, and is deservedly popular with all classes. Many patients go both to the Sand Hills and to St. Luke's from choice.

An appeal has been made to the Masonic Knights Templar throughout the country for aid, and it is altogether probable that a hospital will be built by Damascus Commandery at once. Dr. C. H. MALLETT is at the head of this movement. He is a native of Maine, and was educated at Cornell University and Harvard Medical College.

A force of several hundred men, mostly negroes, is kept constantly at work in the Sanitary Department. This branch of the Auxiliary Association disburses large amounts of money weekly. Our illustration represents one of the gangs being paid off on a Saturday afternoon. These scenes are about the only enlivening features of street life in Jacksonville at present.

The disease is in general a mild type of yellow-fever, but there are startling exceptions of a most malignant form. The death rate is about one in every eight cases. Promptly and properly treated, the patient will recover in from six to ten days, unless other physical disorders make him an easy prey to the disease. All hopes of stamping out the epidemic have been abandoned. A close hand-to-hand fight with it must of necessity continue until the middle of November.

THE HIPPOPOTAMI IN CENTRAL PARK.

IN another place in this week's issue will be found a reproduction of a familiar scene in Central Park: the enclosed tank and ground, with the two hippopotami and the crowd of eager onlookers—a crowd in which, as the picture shows, young people predominate. The enclosure lies immediately to the north of the old arsenal building, and adjoins another enclosure with tank, more to the east, set apart for the alligators.

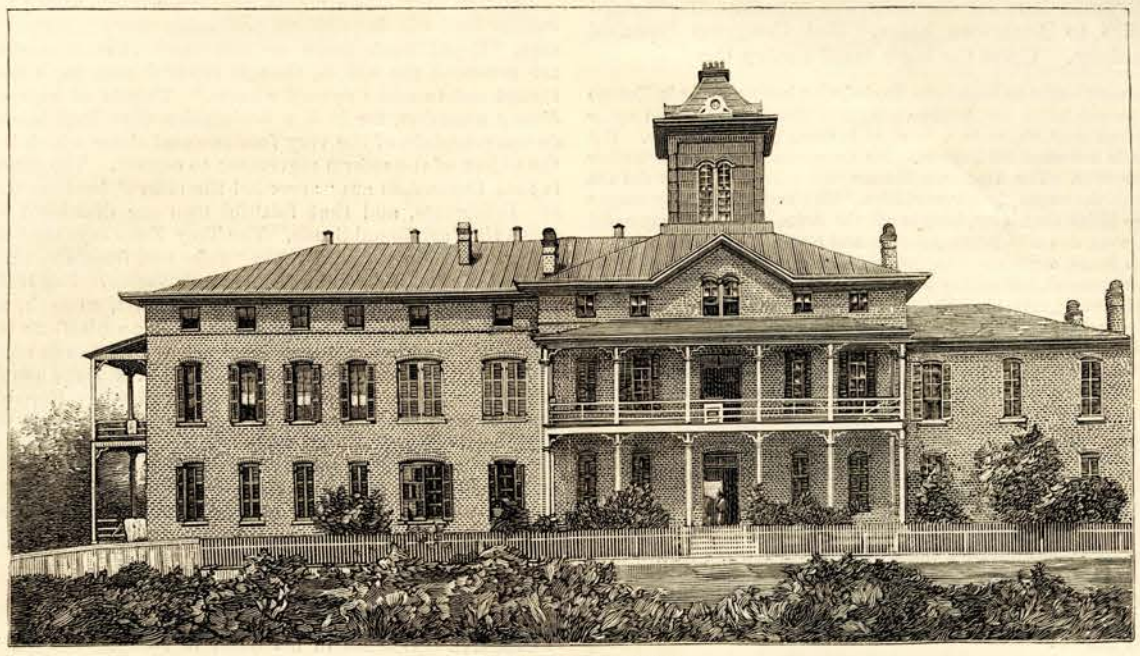
In the entire zoological department there is no more attractive spot than that in which those two huge animals feed and disport themselves during the summer months. On Sundays and holidays such is the crowd that it is only with difficulty one can obtain a view of the monsters as they plunge about in the water, or as they air themselves in the open ground adjoining the tank and in the same enclosure. In a few weeks from now, when the cold weather shall have set in, they will be taken to their winter-quarters, where they will remain under cover until the return of the summer months.

It is hardly wonderful that the hippopotami should prove objects of so much interest and curiosity. The class of animals to which they belong is at once peculiar and rare. The animals grow to an enormous size, the bulk of the body being little inferior to that of the elephant. Its legs, however, being short, it seldom rises above the height of five feet. The neck is short and thick; the head is large and long; the muzzle is something enormous; and when the animal opens his mouth for food, or yawns, revealing the almost cavernous depths of the gullet and the long rows of teeth, it is something fearful to contemplate. The jaws are strong, and BAKER tells us that some of them are capable of seizing and crushing large-sized boats. The hippopotami are known as amphibious and gregarious, and they are found only in Africa. It has already been said that they are rare. They were sometimes seen in the spectacular demonstrations of ancient Rome; but modern Europe saw nothing of them till 1850, when a young one was brought to London from the Nile. They are difficult to obtain. They can only be caught when young—in what may be called the baby state—and it is the custom of the hunters to watch the mother, and whenever the young one appears, to kill the parent and capture the offspring. Taken thus early, they are capable of being rendered very docile, becoming playful, and revealing attachment to their attendant or keeper.

The larger or male hippopotamus at Central Park is seven years old. It was imported from the Congo River some five years ago by CARL HEGENBECK, and sold by him to the Cincinnati Zoological Society, from which society it came by purchase into the possession of the Central Park authorities. The female, which is younger and smaller, was brought from the upper Nile by the same importer, Mr. HEGENBECK, and became the property of the Park Commissioners some two years ago. Five thousand dollars were paid for each. Mr. CONKLIN says that the two get along remarkably well together, but that the female, following the custom of her sex, has a queenly way of asserting her authority and compelling obedience.

In their native state the hippopotami feed mainly on plants which grow in shallow waters. Sometimes they make raids in flocks during the night on the cultivated fields, and do immense damage. The captured young ones, which seldom have an opportunity of tasting their mothers' milk, are reared on the milk of the goat until they are able to take the ordinary or more solid food. Mr. CONKLIN informs us that to each of the two animals in Central Park is given in summer-time each day six hundred pounds of grass and twenty two-pound loaves. In winter-time they feed upon hay, oats, and bran—the oats and bran being mixed. They eat either in or out of the water. Mr. CONKLIN has timed them under water, and he finds that four minutes is about the limit of submergence.

DR. NEAL MITCHELL, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

THE SAND HILLS HOSPITAL, LOOKING WEST.

THE SAND HILLS HOSPITAL, LOOKING NORTHEAST.

FEVER STRICKEN JACKSONVILLE.—From Photographs.—[See Page 731.]